Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 30.—[New Series. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1828. WHOLE NO. 210. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will e continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & Co. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—66.

Trotter and Huntington,

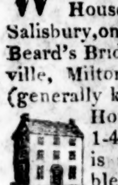
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the court-house, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain watches; Gentlemens' and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Private Entertainment.

WLLIAM HOWARD has lately opened a House of Entertainment, 5½ miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place by Beard's Bridge, on the Yadkin, to Salem, Danville, Milton, and Raleigh, N. C. His house (generally known by the name of the White House,) is agreeable situated, about 1-4 of a mile south of the Bridge, and is spacious and comfortable; his stables are good and well provided; and he will spare no practicable means to render his establishment, in every respect, comfortable and pleasant, and deserving a share of public patronage.



Oct. 8, 1828.—6t07.

EDWARD CRESS,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his New Cash Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, a choice and splendid assortment of

New and fashionable Goods,

which were selected with much care and attention in Philadelphia by himself and bought exclusively for CASH. The proprietor being aware of the scarcity of money, and low state of produce, intends marking his goods accordingly. He therefore respectfully invites his customers and friends to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Also, for sale and on hand, at the above store, STILLS and TIN WARE, of various sizes and descrpitions. 200tf.

Wanted to Purchase,

ONE or two NEGRO WOMEN, who are good house servants, and can come well recommended Apply to

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury, Nov. 7, 1828.—3t08.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

Just publishedfomr the Salem, PRESS,

THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' *ALMANAC,* FOR **1829.**

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

CONTAINING the useful iastronomical calculations, time of holdng the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly, State and United States' Officers; together with some useful hints to the Farmer, valuable Recipes, Anecdotes, and other miscellaneous matter.

Merchants and others can be supplied by the groce, half groce, or dozen, at the usual wholesale prices, on applying, by letter, to the publisher, John C. Blum, Salem, North-Carolina. Agents will shortly be appointed in the principal towns in the western part of the state, of whom the Almanac can be had wholesale or retail.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 18, 1828.

FALL FASHIONS!

Silas Templeton

HAVING been absent on a distant visit the past summer, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has returned home, and resumed business, which, during his absence, was conducted by his partner MR. LOWRY.

They continue at the shop formerly occupied by S. Templeton; and are furnished with the *Paris and London Fashions*, for Ladies and Gentlemen. These fashions have been more generally admired and adopted by the *Bon Ton* of the Northern Cities, than any hitherto received; and although it requires more than usual skill and TASTE to give them FULL EFFECT, yet the subscribers pledge themselves that the execution of them shall not be surpassed in the Union.

Ladies' Habits and Pelisses, and Gentlemen's Clothing, will be made up at prices lower than such work was ever heretofore done, in order to conform to the unexampled pressure of the times.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to according to directions.

SILAS TEMPLETON,
SQUIER LOWRY.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1828.—01 tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROWAN COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity, October Term, 1828.

Philip Swortlander *vs.* William Stockstill.—Petition to perpetuate Testimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—ORDERED, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, to notify defendant that complainant will proceed, on the 3d Monday in February, 1829, to take the deposition of Edmond Etchison, *de bene esse*, before the Clerk and Master, at his office in Salisbury. It is further ordered, that unless defendant appear at the next term of this court in Salisbury, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso against him and decree final entered accordingly.

SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

3m t41.

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan county, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the

21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

One valuable tract of LAND,

containing FIVE HUNDRED and 50 ACRES, more or less, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin River, adjoining Geo. Hanes, J. Sparks, Samuel Jones, &c.

LIKEWISE, his undivided interest, being one-third of a *Five Hundred and forty Acre Tract*, lying in Rowan county, on the Yadkin river, late the property of Samuel Jones, adjoining the lands above mentioned.

ALSO, an undivided interest in a Tract of Land, known by the name of *Helton's Place*, adjoining the lands of Haynes Morgan, in Rowan county.

Twelve Negroes,

MEN WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, all very likely.

Eight Horses, stock of Cattle and Hogs, farming utensils, riding Chair and Harness, one Still and Tubs, Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The SALE to commence between the hours of twelve and two, on the above mentioned day, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN C. BLUM, *Trustee.*

November, 10, 1828.—10t35.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE SWORD AND PEN.

A FABLE.

It happened on a certain occasion that a Sword and a Pen, which were lying near to each other in an apartment of a large house, fell into conversation together, in which each of them endeavored to magnify his own importance. "I wonder," said the Sword, "that you pretend to compare yourself with me. Have I not defended our country from her enemies, conquered foreign territories, and preserved the government from domestic traitors? Does not the glory of the nation depend altogether on me, and without me, what would become even of its Independence? Men may do very well without you, but without me there would be perpetual anarchy. Surely then I am better entitled than you to the chief place in this house." "I grant," replied the Pen, "that you have performed warlike services, and so long as war and fightings continue, there will be occasions for your assistance. But men are not always at war; and in time of peace of what use are you? You can neither dig the garden like a spade, nor turn up the ground like a plough; nor carve like a knife, nor sew like a needle. Besides you are quite as often used against your own country as in its behalf. How many times have you not been drawn against the liberties of your country? How often have you assisted great generals in assuming the supreme power? How many widows and orphans have been clothed in mourning in consequence of your tyrannical exercise of authority." (Here the Sword started a little from its scabbard.) "I do not wish to hurt your feelings," continued the Pen, "and therefore, shall not dwell particularly on certain passages of your life. For my own merits, I must needs say that where you confer *one* benefit on your country I bestow *twenty*. Men are naturally so afraid of you that they keep you in a scabbard, except where there is actual occasion for your services, whereas I am always at large and in use. By my writings I keep alive the spirit of liberty, and direct the attention of men to their best interests. In all countries I have mainly been on the side of freedom, religion, and morals, and it is only when you have been drawn from your scabbard that I have been silenced and liberty vanquished. You allude to your defending the country from invasion, but I should like to know whether a country in which I was neglected would be worth defending. You may save it once in a life time by some great battle, but I preserve it daily by the silent influence of my labors."

Here, a glow-worm who chanced to be near, interposed—"Gentlemen," said he, "I think I can throw some light upon this subject. You are both in a measure right and both wrong. The Sword is entitled to command on the field of battle: but on all other occasions, and in all other places, the Pen ought to have precedence. Each of you is entitled to respect in its proper calling, but out of if each of you would probably become ridiculous: My friend, the Sword, had better for his own credit remain in his scabbard, until he is called out in defence of his country; and I would advise my friend, the Pen, not to affect any acquaintance with military affairs, but to confine himself to his legitimate sphere of civil government and philosophy."

Moral.—The glow-worm was certainly right. Government is a very complicated machine, which requires much more wisdom and abilities to direct it than do the operations of an army. The genius and learning which are suitable for the one will hardly answer for the other, except in a despotic government, which resembles a great camp, and is as it were, always governed by martial law. In republics, however, the direction of *civil* affairs ought to be in the hands of *civil* men, who are tender of the liberties of the citizen and well informed of the science of politics. And so history teacheth by divers examples.

A crusty old bachelor says—"A deceitful coquettish woman in tears deserves to be shewn as much pity or consideration, as a goose going barefoot in the winter season."

North-Carolina Legislature.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

In obedience to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act concerning the Public Treasury," the Public Treasurer submits the following report:

According to the directions of the act of 1827, books have been provided, in which a system of accounts has been adopted, that will present a distinct view of all money received at the Treasury, "for public taxes, and impositions and otherwise, and paid in pursuance of public dues, acts and votes of the General Assembly;" so that the "nett produce of the whole Revenue, as well as every branch thereof, & the amount of disbursements," will distinctly appear, from the eighteenth of December, 1827, to the first of November, 1828, the end of the last fiscal year: which will be at all times "ready for the inspection and examination of the General Assembly." In arranging the system of accounts, it was considered, the act of last session only directed, that the Public Treasurer should open books to present a view of the operations of the Treasury from the date of his qualification. The receipts and disbursements from the end of the fiscal year of 1827, to that time, were taken into account by the Committee of Investigation, and fully stated in their report of last Session. The books, therefore, commence with the amount of cash and available funds handed over by the Committee of Finance. According to their report on file in the Comptroller's Office, it will appear that the funds of the Treasury consisted at the same time, of the following sums:

DEPOSITES.

State Bank of N. C. Raleigh, - -	$25,190 85
Bank of Newbern, do.	30,445 03
Cape Fear Fayetteville, do.	20,155 15
	$75,791 03
Treasury Notes,	9,740 02
Making an aggregate of	$85,531 05

For which the Public Treasurer is debited in this and the Comptroller's Department.

The statements and accounts, as reported by the Committee of Investigation of last Session, have been examined in obedience to your resolution. Upon a careful examination, it has been found to be as correct as it was possible to have been stated, from the information and explanations then before them. But a sum of money found in the Treasury Office, and an error in the statement of the Treasury notes, as stated to have been delivered over to the Public Treasurer, and those found to be on hand, vary the balance as reported to be due from the late Public Treasurer. On examining the bond account in the books of the Board of Internal Improvement, it was found, that the amount of bonds which were delivered by the executors of John Haywood, Esq. or found in the Treasury Office, for the sales of Cherokee lands, did not balance the account by the sum of $430 50. The balance as reported by the committee, by this, will be increased, as will fully appear by the statement appended, marked A. An account against the late Public Treasurer has been raised in the books, which will shew, that, after taking into account the amount of counterfeit notes, Bank stock received in part payment, proceeds of the sale of the land and negroes conveyed by the executors and devisees, cash found in the office, difference in the treasury notes found in the office, and those handed over by the committee of Finance, according to their report, and balance of his half year's salary, which, according to the resolution of last session, have been by the accounting officers, placed to his credit, the balance due is $22,388 04; for which sum, judgment has been obtained in Wake County Court against the executors, including interest to the time of judgment. It was found by the jury that the executors had assets to the amount of $7,176 60 in bonds, which have been deposited in this office, and, according to an agreement between the Attorney General and the executors, filed among the records of said suit: if collected, or so much thereof as may be collected, is to be credited to the judgment. The amount of the bonds, and how due, will appear by the statement B. Since the sales of the land and negroes, and the delivery of bonds by the executors, several sums of money have been received and are brought into account.

The receipts in the Treasury, since the 18th December, 1827, to the first of November, 1828, the end of the fiscal year, and disbursements, will be found to be as follows:

Cash, subject to warrants and other demands on the Treasury as handed over by the committee of Finance as stated above		$85,531 05
Arrears [illegible] on old balances due the State,		2,053 83
Cash received on additional returns of taxes. Statement C.		396 44
Do. John Haywood, Esq. late Public Treasurer. Statement D.		1,646 77
Do. on balances due for sales of public land near Raleigh. Statement E.		1,989 38
Tax on Bank of Newbern, 1 per centum, on 6,182 shares for 1828.	6,182	
Do. Bank of Cape Fear, 5,928 shares, 1828,	5,928	
Dividend on 2,762 shares of Stock in State Bank, at 3 per cent. for 6 months, ending 31st Dec. 1827,	8,286	
Do. on 155 shares of stock, Bank of Newbern, at 2 per centum, for 6 mo. ending 30th June, 1828	310	
Cash on 10 shares of stock, Bank of Cape Fear, at 2 per centum, ending 30th June, 1828.	20	
		20,726
Do. received on account of rent of public land,		7
Do. received on account of interest,		88
Do. of Sheriffs, the amount of the Revenue of 1827, payable in the Treasury, and not otherwise appropriated, to the 1st November, 1828,		61,883 16
An aggregate of		174,234 01
Deduct disbursements from the 18th December, 1827, to the 1st November, 1828, for which vouchers have been delivered to the Comptroller,		80,890 41½
Balance in the Treasury to the 1st November, 1828,		93,343 59½

The disbursement during thats period, and thus deducted, consists of the following items:

General Assembly, - - -	36,658 23
Executive Department, - -	1,561 98
Department of State, - - -	958
Treasury Department, - - -	1,375 87½
Comptroller's Department,	942 00
Executive Council, - - - -	128
Adjutant General's Office, -	219 84
Public Printers, - - -	900
Judiciary, - - - -	20,799 47
Arsenal, - - - -	2,200
Sheriffs for settling taxes,	866 90
Congressional Election of 1827,	19 32
Repairs of State House,	86 40
Governor's House,	676
Public Library,	53
Buncombe Turnpike Company,	1,250
State Bank of North-Carolina,	3,356 24
Pensioners, - - - -	977
Miss Udney M. Blakely, -	600
Surveying and selling Cherokee Lands, - - -	3,057 91
Expenses for surveying land and selling negroes of the late Public Treasurer,	263 55½
Bogue Banks,	726 95½
Roanoke Navigation Company, last instalment,	1,000
Romulous M. Saunders, Commissioner,	250
Contingencies,	1,963 68
	$80,890 41

For the enumeration and brief statement of "allowances or drafts made by the General Assembly, and warrants issued by the Governor," as required by 11th section of the act of last session, concerning the Public Treasury, I beg leave to refer to the printed statement of the Comptroller, prepared for the use of the Members of the present General Assembly. The disbursements therein stated agree with the entries in the books of this office.

In addition to the receipts and disbursements as Public Treasurer, there have been received during the above period, at the Treasury, the funds of Internal Improvement, Literary and Agricultural, and disbursements have been made as Treasurer of each Fund, from the 18th of December, 1827, to 1st November, 1828:

INTERAL IMPROVEMENT.

Cash received on notes, given by sundry persons for purchase of Cherokee Lands, appropriated to this fund,	7,604 54

Dividend on 1,304 shares of stock of the Bank of Newbern, at 3 per centum, ending the 31st December, 1827,	3,912	
Do. on 1,358 shares of stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, at 2 per centum, ending 31st December, 1827,	2,716	
Do. Bank of Newbern, on the above shares, ending 30th June, 1828,	2,608	
Do. Bank of Cape Fear, on the above shares, ending 30th June, 1828,	2,716	
		11,952
An aggregate of		$19,556 54½
Deduct disbursements during that period, as will more fully appear by statement F.		12,997 54½
Balance of cash to the 1st of Nov. 1828,		6,559
The balance, as reported by the committee of Investigation of last Session, due from the late Public Treasurer, to the Board of Internal Improvement, is	22,195 15	
The amount paid James Patton, according to the resolution of last Session,	275	
The amount of difference between the bond account of Cherokee bonds and the bonds found in the office,	430 50	
Amounting to		22,800 65
These sums are debited to the late Public Treasurer in his general account, on which judgment has been obtained.		
The amount of Cherokee bonds now due, with interest, is		42,552 54
Shews the amount of appropriated, and forms the Fund of Internal Improvement.		71,912 19

LITERARY FUND.

Cash received for entries of vacant land,		3,607 14
Do. Auction Tax,		594 81
Do. of Sheriffs, for Tavern Tax,		2,827 52
Do. received of U. States,	22,000	
Do. premiums on the exchange of the $22,000 United States' notes for State notes	1,100	
		23,100
Dividend on 5 shares of State Bank Stock, at 3½ per centum, 30th June, 1827,	17 50	
Do. on 78 shares of ditto, at 3 per centum, 31st Dec. 1827,	234	
Do on 704 shares of stock, Bank of Cape Fear, owned by the State, and appropriated to this fund, at 2 per cent.	1,408	
Do. on 359 shares Stock, Bank of Newbern, appropriated as above	1,077	
Do. on 704 shares as above, 30th June, 1827,	1,408	
Do. on 359 do as above, do	718	
		4,862 50
Cape Fear Navigation Company, for dividend, December, 1827,		723 42
An aggregate of		35,715 39
Disbursements from 18th December, 1827, to the 1st of November, 1828. Statement G.		33,640
Balance of cash to the 1st November, 1828,		2,075 39

The Literary Fund, consists of the balance of cash on hand,	$2,075 39
78 Shares of State Bank Stock, purchased by order of the Board by the late Public Treasurer, estimated	7,800
The balance as reported to be due from the late Public Treasurer by the committee of Investigation of last session, with which he is debited in the general account, on which judgment has been obtained,	28,184 32
204 Shares of State Bank Stock purchased by order of the Board, 1828, at $90 per share, esttimated at $100,	20,400
141 Shares of Stock, Bank of Newbern, purchased as above, at $80 per share, estimated at $100 per share,	14,100
50 Shares of Stock, Bank of Cape-Fear, purchased as above, at $80 per share, estimated at $100 per share,	5,000
The balance of the Agricultural Fund now on hand as per statement below,	251 62½
Amounting to	$77,811 62½

Together with the Dividends that may hereafter be declared on 704 Shares of Stock owned by the State in the Bank of Newbern, and 359 Shares in the Bank of Cape-Fear, and the Dividends that may be declared by the Navigation Companies as appropriated to this fund.

AGRICULTURAL FUND.

The amount received from the different Clerks and Clerks and Masters from the 18th Dec'r, 1827, to the 1st November, 1828,	845 03½
Deduct disbursements during that time, per statement H.	593 41
Balance,	251 41
This balance is considered as forming a part of the Literary Fund according to the provisions of the act of 1825—if not, the amount of the Literary Fund will be	77,560 00

The funds of the State, according to the foregoing statements, are as follows:

Cash remaining in the Treasury not appropriated to the 1st November, 1828,	93,343 59
Ditto remaining in my hands as Treasurer of the Board of Internal Improvement, to the 1st November, 1828,	6,559 00
Ditto remaining in my hands as Treasurer of the Literary Fund, including the balance of the Agricultural Fund to the 1st November, 1828,	2,327 01½
	102,229 61¾
The amount due from the late Public Treasurer, of which $21,735 96 is principal and is on interest,	22,166 04
The amount due for arrears of taxes and old balances, per statement I.	9,543 41
The amount due on bonds for the sale of land and negroes of the late Public Treasurer	31,309 83
2927 shares of Bank Stock, estimated at $100 per share, the dividends of which are not appropriated,	292,700 00
The amount due from the Club Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company,	12,000
The amount due from John M'Rae,	5,000
The amount paid for Stock in the different Navigation companies, part of the dividends of which are appropriated to the Literary Fund—greater part of the Stock is considered unavailable-statement K.	107,025
1304 shares of Stock in the Bank of Newbern,	
1358 ditto Cape Fear,	
2662 estimated at $100 per share, Dividends of which are appropriated to the Board of Internal Improvement.	266,200
The amount of the bonds due for the purchase of Cherokee lands appropriated to Internal Improvement,	42,562 54
The amount due for sales of public land near Raleigh, per statement E.	2,645 59
359 Shares of Stock, in the Bank of Newbern,	
704 ditto Cape-Fear,	
1063 estimated at $100 per share, the dividends of which are appropriated to the Literary Fund,	106,300
282 Shares of Stock in the State Bank,	
141 ditto Bank of Newbern, ditto Cape Fear,	
50	
473 estimated at $100 per share, purchased with the Literary Fund, 1817 and 1828,	47,300
The amount due from Clerks and Clerks and Masters, on account of the Agricultural Fund statement L,	513 31
An aggregate of	$1,047,485 33¾

The demands against the State may be estimated as follows:

The amount due the State Bank of North-Carolina, the deferred payment for stock, which is at 4 per cent. interest,	83,906 11
The amount of Treasury Notes now in circulation and redeemable at the Treasury, per statement M,	155,530 20½
The probable demands for the charges of Government for the next year may be estimated, not exceeding the sum disbursed at the Treasury during the last fiscal year, unless the mutilated state of the Treasury Notes should increase the demand for their redemption.	
From the foregoing statements the disbursements may be stated, at	80,890 41¼
By the act of 1823, chap. 17, an additional subscription for 250 shares of stock in the Roanoke Navigation Company, is directed to be made, when the President and Directors of that company shall determine to lock down from the Basin at Weldon's Orchard into the river. If this sum is demanded, it will increase the expenditures of the next year	25,000
Aggregate,	$325,326 72¾

In this statement the expenditures of the Literary and Internal Improvement funds are not included.

The foregoing statements show the amount of Cash on hand, to the 1st of November, 1828, to be as follows:

Public Treasury,	93,343 59¾
Treasurer of the Board of Internal Improvement,	6,559
" Literary Fund,	2,327 01½
Aggregate,	$102,229 61¼
Of this sum, the following deposites have been made, and are to the credit of the Public Treasurer, to the 1st of November, 1828:	
State Bank of North Carolina, Raleigh,	42,086 43
Bank of Newbern at Raleigh,	25,508 69
Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville,	10,988 41
	78,583 53
The remainder consists of worn and redeemed Treasury notes, deposited in the Treasury,	23,646 08¼
	$102,229 61¾

The different acts of Assembly relative to the amount due on the bonds given for the purchase of Cherokee Lands, as revived and continued in force by the act of 1827, have extended the time of payment to the meeting of the present General Assembly. Under this construction of the acts, no measures have been taken to enforce payment, except in one case where the sureties required it. It is considered proper to submit to your consideration, the effect of the act of 1821, chap. 32, entitled "an act to amend an act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled 'an act probibiting white men from cultivatings the lands reserved to the Cherokee Indians." By the authority of this act, some, whose bonds have been given for purchases of the Cherokee lands of the State, and are on file in this office, have purchased and extinguished the Indian title to the lands reserved to them, and which interfered with the land purchased of the State; and allege, that they are not bound for the payment of their bonds to the State: the title from the Indians being better than that of the State.

The balances reported to this office by the Comptroller, as due the State, have been particularly attended to. In many cases the debtors are dead, insolvent or removed from the State. In others, on examination, there is good reason to believe that the balances as reported, are not due. It was considered best to present the whole list to your view, that authority might be given to the accounting officers to have the accounts better arranged.

The demand at the Treasury for the redemption of the Treasury notes, during this year, has been great. The raged and mutilated state of the small bills render the greater part received unfit for circulation; which, of necessity, remain in the vault of the Treasury, and increase the risk and responsibility of the Treasury Department. It may be reasonably calculated, from the mutilated state of the Treasury notes, that in the course of the ensuing year, the demand for their redemption will be increased. It is, therefore, considered that this resbonsibility might be lessened, by directing that at each monthly settlement, the Treasury notes unfit for circulation should be submitted to the Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, and that such of them, as they should deem unfit for circulation, be by them burnt; giving to the Public Treasurer a certificate of the amount burnt. This duty would not be burthensome, and its operation be as accurate as the mode now pursued by the committees of finance.

The exposes or statements of the situation of the Banks of this State are herewith transmitted.

Statements of the different branches of the revenue of the State and allowances to the Sheriffs for insolvents by the Comptroller are also submitted.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. ROBARDS, Pub. Treasurer.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 20.—Mr. Shober submitted sundry resolutions, referring certain subjects referred to in the Governor's message to select committees, viz. 1st. So much as relates to the Tariff, and certain resolutions in relation thereto, passed by the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and Vermont; 2d. So much as relates to the internal improvement of the State, and the draining of the swamp lands; 3d. So much as relates to the Judiciary: and 5th, So much as relates to sundry resolutions adopted by the States of Georgia, Ohio, South Carolina and Vermont.

Mr. Alexander moved to strike out the 5th resolution; when, on motion of Mr. Davidson, ordered that the resolutions be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of the standing committees; when a committees of *Finance*, on the part of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. M'Dowell, Davidson, M'Farland, Ward, Croom, Bailey, Wilson and Gray was appointed.

The following committees were also appointed.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Love, Alexander, M'Dearmid, Sherard, Meares, Askew of Hertford, Boddie and Hinton.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Reinhardt, Shober, Marshall, M'Innis, Pugh, Askew of Bertie, Williams of Martin, and Smith of Person.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Shuford, Franklin of Iredell, M'Neill, Miller, Joiner, Riddick, Mathews and Ramsay.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Hon. Nathaniel Macon in relation to certain documents sent by him for distribution by the Speakers of the two Houses; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Williams, a message was sent to the other House proposing to appoint a select joint committee, with instructions to report what disposition should be made of the said documents.

The resolutions relative to the Governor's message, submitted by Mr Shober, were taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Alexander, amended, and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, ordered that a committee, to be styled the *Committee on Public Roads,* be appointed. Messrs. Davidson, Joiner, Deberry, Burgin and Pugh, were appointed of the committee.

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Monday, Nov. 24.—Mr. Wellborn presented the following resolution, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Spaight, laid on the table:

Resolved, That a joint select committee be appointed by the two Houses of this Legislature, to take into consideration the expediency of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to obtain for this State a proportionable part of the public funds for the purpose of internal improvements.

On motion of Mr. Ruffin, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the existing laws in relation to the mortgages and deeds in trust, so as to prevent their being used for purposes of partiality and fraud.

The bill to authorise the committee of Finance of Iredell to settle with the commissioners of the town of Statesville: and the bill concerning the County Courts of Nash, passed their second and third readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution from the other House, proposing to institute a joint select committee on the subject of the Banks, was read and concurred in.

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Tuesday, Nov. 25—The following bills were presented: By Mr. Deberry, a bill to amend the act of 1815, providing for the removal of the public buildings in Montgomery county; and by Mr. Mebane, a bill to authorise the Public Treasurer to purchase stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company; which bills passed their first reading, and the last named was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Love presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the south western part of Haywood county, praying the passage of a law to form all that part of the south western territory, lately acquired from the Cherokees, into a separate county; and also a bill to carry into effect the prayer of the petitioners. The said bill was read the first time, passed and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Love, Brodnax, M'Neill, Deberry and Hardin.

On motion of Mr. Shober, the committee on Public Roads were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws as far as regards the manner in which public roads are worked and kept in repair.

The bill to amend the act of 1815, providing for the removal of the public buildings in Montgomery county, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

Wednesday, Nov. 19.—The Speaker in pursuance of the Rules of Order, appointed a select committee

On the Judiciary, consisting of Messrs. Nash, Gaston, Swain, Spruill, Waddell, Eccles, Potter, Wheeler and Bynum.

The following standing committees were then appointed by the House:

Of Claims.—Messrs Stedman, Webster, Dickinson, Sasser, Spruill, Sharpe, Williams, Kerr, John Smith, Gibson, Wesley Jones, Ruffin, Clement, Martin, Newland and Loretz.

Of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Montgomery, Mhoon, Whitefield, Bryan, Gary, Wilkinson, Stephens, Wright, Morris, Nicholson, Thos. Webb, Potter, Allison, Simpson, Clayton and James Webb.

Of Education.—Messrs. M'Keill, Pool, Blackledge, Watson, Pierce, Branch, Simmons, Hall, Boykin, Purcell, N. G. Smith, Nash, Mendenhall, M'Lean, Swain and Shipp.

Of Agriculture.—Messrs. Bull, Watford, Cox, Rhodes, Bass, Wm. G. Jones, Gillespie, Larkins, Alford, Wadsworth, Stockard, Hugh Walker, Hampton, Kendall, Edmondson and Mark Brittain.

Of Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Wheeler, Gregory, Borden, Jasper, Cooper, Ward, John Walker, Thomas Smith, Eccles, M'Neill, Wyche, Hugh Waddell, Bethell, Fleming, Graham and Gordon.

Of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Bateman, Sanderson, Jarman, Harper, Rogers, Battle, Foy, M'Millan, Underwood, Tyson, Whitaker, Brooks, Bogle, Blackwood, Saintclare and Callaway.

The following subjects alluded to in the Governor's message were referred to different committees, viz. So much as relates to the Banks, to Messrs. Potter, Brittain, of Burke, Ruffin, Mendenhall & Branch; as relates to Internal Improvements, to the committe on that subject; as relates to the memorial of sundry citizens of Haywood, to Messrs. Edmundson, Shipp, Moore of Surry, Moore of Stokes, and Hancock; as relates to draining swamp lands, to the committee on Internal Improvements, and as relates to the Tariff, to Messrs. Bynum, Gaston, Shipp, Nash and Mhoon.

—

Thursday, Nov. 20.—On motion of Mr. Potter.

Resolved.—That the Treasurer be requested to lay before this House immediately a transcript of so much of his annual report as embraces the annual exposition of the several Banks of this State from the periods at which they were established.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the Judiciary committe were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law on the subject, that no judgment shall be given against any administrator or executor for a certain length of time, from the time of administration granted, or qualification of an executor.

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Saturday, Nov. 22.—On motion of Mr. Gary so much of the Governor's message as relates to the complaints of some of the western counties of the injury they sustain from the shortness of the terms of their Superior Courts, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Blackledge presented a bill "to vest the election of Sheriffs in the freemen of the county;" which was read and laid on the table.

—

Monday, Nov. 24.—Mr. Potter withdrew the resolution, presented by him on Saturday last, relative to the banks, and submitted the following:

Whereas the large interest which the State of North Carolina has vested in the several Banks of this State renders it necessary thoroughly to investigate the conduct and condition of said Banks; and whereas the charters will expire on the 1st January, 1834, and experience and prudence advise us, before the termination of said charters, to procure correct information, upon which the Legislature may act understandingly, discontinuing or extending the charters of the present Banks, or in establishing such other institutions as the good sense and best interest of the people may require: Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee, to whom so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Banks, is referred, be authorised and empowered to send for such persons and papers as may be necessary to a full investigation of the subject matter committed to their charge.

On the further motion of Mr. Potter,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to raise a select committee of nine members, to be added to the committee already raised by this House, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Banks, and that the said committee so united, be a

joint committee of both Houses on that subject, and be clothed with the same powers as are now committed to the select committee of this House on the subject.

Mr. Graham presented the petition of Charles Lewis, of Rutherford, praying for authority to turn a certain public road; Mr. Blackwood, the petition of Andrew Walker, praying to be restored to the privileges of a citizen; Mr. Loretz the petition of sundry citizens of Lincoln county, praying that David Dillenger may be permitted to keep a house of entertainment in Lincolnton, and sell spiritous liquors free of tax. Which petitions were read and referred to the committee of Propsitions and Grievances.

—

Tuesday, Nov. 25.—On motion of Mr. Clement, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing law relative to administrators, and exccutors, by statute, as to render their powers co-equal and co-extensive; and also, whether any, and if any, what alteration is necessary or expedient in the laws, as they now exist, relative to trials before magistrates, when the defendants are executors or administrators.

Mr. Fisher presented a resolution, instructing the select committee on the Banks to inquire into the expediency of adopting some measue for improving the present condition of the Banks; and particularly, whether it be practicable to consolidate the several Banks into one, to be called the Bank of the State; and whether such consolidation can be accomplished on certain principles, named in the resolution. The resolution was adopted and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Gaston, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for a gradual diminution of the capital stock of the Banks, by authorising them to receive stock of shares in payment of debts on such terms as may be compatible with justice, the convenience of debtors, the rights of the stockholders and the interests of the community.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1828.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

North-Carolina.—The following are the Official Returns of the election in North-Carolina for Electors of President and Vice-President:

	JACKSON.	ADAMS.
Anson	701	494
Ashe	319	107
Beaufort	372	625
Brunswick	149	175
Buncombe	762	111
Burke	1,314	211
Bertie	571	210
Bladen	384	111
Cabarrus	428	321
Chowan	225	69
Columbus	300	40
Cumberland	821	325
Caswell	941	26
Chatham	698	409
Craven	550	399
Camden	426	65
Carteret	325	350
Currituck	396	35
Davidson	849	234
Duplin	546	132
Edgecomb	902	111
Franklin	630	82
Guilford	546	970
Gates	424	85
Granville	842	162
Greene	203	146
Haywood	933	3
Halifax	765	60
Hertford	379	159
Hyde	247	88
Iredell	563	571
Johnston	418	183
Jones	212	215
Lenoir	252	111
Lincoln	1,191	429
Martin	461	198
Montgomery	564	331
Mecklenburg	1,194	376
Moore	515	90
New Hanover	668	147
Nash	453	57
Northampton	362	228
Onslow	476	105
Orange	1,057	440
Perquimons	301	134
Person	393	24
Pitt	329	485
Pasquotank	373	293
Randolph	417	619
Richmond	358	209
Rockingham	989	110
Robeson	579	264
Rowan	1,197	321
Rutherford	1,214	53
Sampson	599	120
Stokes	1,190	245
Surry	1,190	272
Tyrrell	273	20
Warren	532	33
Wake	1,037	266
Wayne	538	282
Washington	315	62
Wikes	699	310
	37,857	13,918
	13,918	
Jackson's majori.	23,939	

Taking time by the forelock.—Some of the northen papers have already taken up the subject of the *next* Presidential election, and three citizens, (Thompson, Van Buren and Calhoun,) are named as candidates to succeed Gen. Jackson. The discussion of this subject should be deferred at least two years—the country needs a breathing time;—and we trust the supporters of the present Administration, the friends of Adams and Clay, will not suffer themselves to be hurried prematurely into the political contest which is now in embryo. Their duty is plain—to stand firm and united; and all will yet be well. It will devolve on them to be the arbiters between contending parties, and to speak peace to the troubled waves of faction. As to General Jackson's Administration, both duty and interest point out to them but one course,—the straight forward course of *principle;* let them pursue it steadily, leaving to those who have triumphed, to oppose, *right* or *wrong*, and coming events will place them on that high and commanding ground which they are destined to occupy.

Indiana and Louisiana have both gone for Jackson; the latter by about 800 majority. True enough, "Jackson is coming;" and now let us see *who* or *what* is coming with him.

The next Cabinet.—Some of our brother editors are already designating the individuals whom Jackson will select for his Cabinet; but here they are at fault. The General says he has no "secret-keepers;" nor do "the hairs of his head know his thoughts," nor "his right hand what his left hand doeth;" it is quite useless, therefore, to attempt to penetrate into his secrets. We shall all know soon enough; and to some the knowledge will be accompanied with mortification and disappointment.

Van Buren has been elected Governor of N. York, not by a *majority*, but by a *plurality* of votes. By his adroit management of the anti-masonic excitement in New-York,—as ridiculous a farce as ever disgraced an intelligent people,—he has carried his election, though a majority of the people voted against him. Let him enjoy his triumph while he can--he will rise no higher. If the people of New-York have confidence in him, it is gratifying to know that the people of the United States have not.

☞Since writing the above paragraph, we have seen another statement which gives Van Buren about 800 *majority*. The wiley intriguer, however, will not boast much of that!

John Branch has been re-elected U. S. Senator from this State for six years from the 4th of March next; and Governor Iredell, after two ballotings, has been chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Nathaniel Macon. The vote, on the first ballot, was—Iredell 91; Stokes 52; blank and scattering 45. On the second ballot no other candidate was voted for.

Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, of this town, has been elected Attorney General of this State, in the place of James F. Taylor, deceased. The election was made on the first ballot, as follows:—

R. M. Saunders,	-	-	97
Chas. Manley,	-	-	51
T. W. Blackledge,	-	-	16
R. H. Jones,	-	-	7
T. P. Devereux,	-	-	6
P. H. Mangum,	-	-	6
Scattering,	-	-	4

The Richmond *Constitutional Whig* is now published daily for the city, and twice a week for the country. We know of no paper which is edited with more ability and independence: and devoted as it is to the dissemination of correct principles, uniformly open and consistent in its course, we wish its talented conductor all the success which he so deservedly merits.

Flour and *Wheat* have experienced a considerable decline in the northern cities. *Speculation* seems to have been the cause of the rise in these articles; but the farmers have profited by it, although the speculators have suffered. Our latest papers from Charleston and Camden, quote Flour at $8 and 8½ in the former place, aud $7 in the latter.

Melancholy.—Col. Samuel Neill, of Mecklenburg county, in a state of temporary derangement, committed suicide on Friday, the 21st ult. by hanging himself. The deceased was highly and deservedly respected; he was not only in easy, but affluent circumstances; and every thing about him seemed calculated to render life a pleasure instead of a burden: yet in the midst of these flattering and alluring prospects, his mind was suddenly, and to his acquaintances unaccountably "turned astray," and in a moment, before even the suspicions of his family had been awakened, he put a period to his existence. His loss will be long felt by the community, his family, and the church, of which he was an exemplary member.

STATE BANK.

The Directors of this Institution, at a special meeting held on Saturday last, declared a dividend of *two and a half per cent.* on the Capital Stock, for the last twelve months.—This will be unpleasant information to the Stockholders, especially to such as may depend principally upon their dividends for support; but taking into view the losses which the Bank has sustained by failures in the course of the passed year, and other circumstances, the Directors were of opinion they would not be justified in fixing the dividend at any larger sum.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders which commenced yesterday, we shall not be surprised to hear that a proposition is made to surrender the Charter of the Bank; as no money-holder can be satisfied with receiving so low an interest for its use, at a time too when this article is so scarce in the community.

Register.

IRELAND.

Report says, that the Cabinet are engaged in framing a bill for the emancipation of the Catholics. We hope this report may be true, for we are convinced that every day's news will more confirm the opinions which we have often expressed on the necessity of yielding the just claims of our Catholic brethren. We trust, too, that the measure now in course of preparation, may be a full and complete one, for no other would release us from the agitation of the question. The Catholics might, some years ago, have accepted with gratitude, something short of absolute and unqualified emancipation. But that day has passed; the whole population of Catholic Ireland is deeply impressed with the justice of their claims, and nothing short of justice will satisfy them. In the mean time, we rejoice to see that troops are pouring into *the North* of Ireland, for we feel assured that the tranquillity of that kingdom is more endangered by the intemperance and blood thirsty violence of the Brunswick Clubs, than from any other cause. What does the Bishop of Down mean, by permitting one of his clergy to retain the power of administering the sacrament, after uttering a wish for the shedding of human blood.

Liver. Chronicle.

The state of the Country, at this crisis, is truly awful. In the North, a desperate and armed faction, released from a temporary check, exasperated by a partial rebuff, and thirsting for blood, are daily excited against their Catholic countrymen by the inflammatory harangues of men, whose conduct more resembles that of Priests of Moloch, than Ministers of Jesus. In the south and south west, a peasantry, the fiercest in Europe, and proverbially reckless of life, have regularly organized, and are only restrained from rushing into rebellion, by the prudence, moderation, or fear of the Catholic Association! In the north, Catholic blood has already been shed; and, in the south the peasantry have come into collision with the police, torn down their barrack, and consumed every thing in it to ashes. We do not hesitate to say, that the only alternative to granting emancipation which is left to the government, is rebellion and civil war. We cannot, however, conceive that the government will be mad enough to hesitate any longer. The political situation of Europe threatens to involve England in war; and though the associaton may profess what they will, and though they may be sincere in the profession, the first gun fired in that war will be the signal for rebellion. Even should foreign affairs be adjusted, the Catholics will be goaded into rebellion, if the government does not interfere. A few more meetings, such as that at Omagh—a few harangues, such as that which the Rev. Mr. Horner made, and those reverend and hoary ruffians who call for "blood, torrents of blood." will be satisfied to the utmost extent of their diabolical wish. It will then be seen whether a whole people can be so easily exterminated, without the "alternative of Connaught" being left them as a refuge. But we shall not speculate on the horrid and disgusting supposition. No Government—no Administration will be so wicked as to hesitate between doing a simple act of justice and involving Ireland, and eventually Great Britain, in irretrievable ruin; for ruin, inevitable ruin, a rebellion in Ireland would bring down upon both. There can be no doubt that England would finally, crush the Irish Catholics, *if Europe and those nations that envy her power would look quiety on while the strife was raging;* but her triumph would only be unlike the victory of Pyrrhus, inasmuch as it would not require another to complete her ruin.

[*Belfast Northern Whig.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We find in our latest English paper, an article which, if true, settles the Catholic question at once, and without debate. "A short time ago," says the writer, "an illustrious individual, in the course of some conversation on the state of affairs in Ireland, as connected with the spiritual and political influence of the Bishop of Rome in that country, declared that no apprehension need be entertained of a Popish ascendency; for if even both Houses of Parliament should pass a bill of unconditionol emancipation —that is, for the admission of the subjects of the Pope to all offices, the army and navy included—the highest personage in the State has expressed his determination, without any hesitation, to refuse his assent; and, if necessary, dissolve the Parliament that should pass such a bill. We mention this exclusively, on high authority, and have not the slightest doubt of the fact."

MASONRY.

We have before us Col. Knapp's "Genius of Masonry, or, a Defence of the Order." This able and interesting production thus beautifully concludes:—

"Masonry teaches us to practice charity, to protect chastity, to respect the ties of blood and friendship, and to adopt the principles and to reverence the sacraments of religion. Its commands are in the still small voice of reason, fearlessly to face the proud in defence of the humble; kindly assist the feeble; guide the blind; feed the hungry; clothe the naked; raise up the trodden down; be a father to the orphan; guard the altar; protect the government; encourage wisdom; love man; adore God; implore his mercy and hope for happiness and immortality. These are the commandments of masonry. Thus far we can speak; but, for those who are not yet satisfied and wish to know more without passing through the guarded gates of knowledge, our address to them must be the same that was made of old to the prophet Esdras: 'Number me the things that are not yet come; gather me together the drops that are scattered abroad; make me the flowers green again that are withered; open me the places that are closed, and bring me forth the winds, that in them are shut up; show me the image of a voice, and then I will declare the thing thou laborest to know.'

N. Y. Gaz.

In a statement published in the New-York *Shipping List*, the Cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending September 30th, 1828, is estimated as amounting to 720,562 bales. In the year ending with the 30th of September previous, it amounted to 957,281 bales. According to this statement, the crop of 1828 fell short of the previous year by 232,682 bales.

"*What's in a name?*"—Juliet was undoubtedly right when, by this posing interrogatory, she implied a denial of the potency of names, whether patronymic or baptismal, in affairs of great pith and moment. But right as she was, we believe the case which suggested the objection to her mind—to wit, her own—was in no wise so nearly in point as that which has just reached us from Ohio. The county of *Adams* gave *Jackson* a majority of 954 votes in the late election; and that of *Jackson* gave a majority of 4 for *Adams*. After this one may indeed ejaculate—"What's in a name?"

Foreign Opinions of America.—In a review of the German original of the "Travels of the Duke Bernard, of Saxe Weimar, in the United States," which we find re-printed in a Hamburg paper, there is the following remarks, which we translate:

"Every sensible man, considering the rapid and unprecedent improvements and growing strength of the United States, will be involuntarily induced to contemplate the following question: If the United States of America continue but half a century longer to improve, unite, in the same degree, what an imperious rank are they then going to claim among the nations of the world; in what a high degree of cultivation and power will the new world then stand, compared with the old one! And the living generation even, may probably witness the day when the New Rome will out rival the Modern Carthage."

The Legislature of Rhode-Island has voted 200 dolls. to erect a plain monument over the grave of the brave Com. Perry.

An inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.

There are some men who are fortune's favorites, and who like cats, light forever on their legs.

Married,

In Lincoln county, on the 27th of November, by the Rev. Henry N. Pharr, Doct. Benjamin Johnson, of King George, Va. to Miss Sarah A. Johnston, daughter of Robert Johnston, of the former place.

DIED,

On the 3d inst. at the house of Mr. Robert Watson, in Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Chauncey Pettibone, of Burlington, Connecticut.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, November 27.

Cotton 9 a 9 25; bagging 20 a 24; bacon, 6 a 8; corn 35 a 40; coffee 16 a 17; flour 6½ a 6 75; flaxseed 90; iron 5½ a 6; lard 7 a 7½; molasses 35 a 40; nails 9; oats 22 a 25; sugar; common, 10½ a 11 prime 11; a 12; salt 90; wheat 1 a 1 10. whiskey 30 a 35;

Columbia, Nov. 25.

Cotton, 8 a 9½; Bagging, yard, 21 a 25, Bacon, lb. 7 a 8; Bale Rope, lb. 14 a 16; Coffee, lb. 17 a 20; Corn, bushel, 43 a 45; Iron, Bar, 5 a 6½: Molasses, 45 a 50; Salt, Liverpool, 75 a 87½; Sugar, 10 a 12½; Flour 5 a 6.

Cheraw, Nov. 22.

Cotton, 8½ a 9; Bagging, 23 a 25; Rope, 10 a 12; Coffee, 17 a 19; Sugar, 10 a 12; Salt, 75 Bacon, 8 a 10; Corn, 40; Flour 4½ a 5; Whiskey, 30; Molasses, 45; Flax Seed, 70; Oats, 20.

Camden, November 29.—Cotton, 9 a 9½.

Charleston, Nov. 29.

Cotton 9½ a 10½; bagging 22 a 24; bacon 6 a 7; apple brandy none; corn 50;—coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior to good, 12 a 13; iron 4½; molasses 30 a 33; sugar, brown, 10; Muscovado 8 a 10; salt, Liverpool, 40; T. Island 48 a 50; whiskey 26 a 27; Flour 8 a 8½.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 3 per cent. dis.

☞The subscriber takes this method of returning thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the liberal encouragement which they have given his school, through this and the preceding year; and informs them that he expects to continue it next year, commencing on the first Monday of January. He expects to teach it in person, the first quarter, at least.

2t11. JESSE RANKIN.

Fayetteville Paper Mill,

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

Private Entertainment,

FOR all those who are disposed to favor the widow and her fatherless children with their custom, on the road leading from Charlotte to Mason's Ferry, to the Old Nation Ford on the Catawba River, and to Camden, about a [illegible] south of the Court House in Charlotte, N. C. where William Standley formerly lived. She has a white man to see to both man and horse, by whom strict attention will be paid. Her tables will be furnished with such as the country will afford, and liquors provided; and the stables supplied with corn, fodder and hay. All those who are friends to the widow and her fatherless children, will do her a kindness by favoring her with their custom. She returns her humble and sincere thanks to all those who have already favored her with their custom.

ELIZABETH STANDLEY.

Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 4, 1828.—3t12.

Estate of Joab Alexander, deceased.

THE subscribers having been qualified as Executors of the Estate of Joab Alexander, deceased, request all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ISAAC F. ALEXANDER, } *Exec'rs.*
JOHN CAMPBELL,

Mecklenburg County, Nov. 25, 1828.—1wp.

Thos. Grier, senr's. Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thos. Grier, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who fail to attend to this notice, will find their accounts put in suit, as further indulgence cannot be granted.

THOS. J. GRIER,
ANDREW GRIER, } *Executors.*
JOHN HARTT,

Mecklenburg, Dec. 4, 1828.—4t13.

Books, at half Price.

The Stock of BOOKS on hand belonging to the estate of Hiram Turner, deceased & Co. in Salisbury, is now offered for sale, at one half of the customary retail price, Cash, to close the business of the estate. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to call—as early as convenient.

EZRA ALLEMONG, *Agt.*

Nov. 22, 1828.—6t14.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Fall Term, 1828.

William Kerr *vs.* The heirs at Law of Andrew Neill, deceased. Scire facias to shew cause why the lands devised by the dec'ed, should not be taken in Execution and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Donaldson and his wife Esther, William Kerr, James Kerr, Isabella Kerr, Margaret Kerr, Letitia Falls, William Allison and Rosanna his wife, and Robert Allison, parties and defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to show cause why the lands descending to them as heirs at law of Andrew Neill, should not be subject to the judgment of the plaintiff. Test, JAMES CAMPBELL, Clk.

6t15.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

October Term, 1828.

John Bradley vs. Reuben Searsey, tenant, Isaac Craton, his wife Elizabeth, Samuel Lowrie, his wife Susanah, David Miller, John T. Miller, the heirs of John Miller, deceased: Andrew Miller, Ester Briggs, Allen Twitty, his wife Martha Twitty, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, Robert Boyse and Polly Boyse, the heirs at Law of David Miller, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Twitty and wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, the heirs of D. Miller, dec. reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why they will not be made party defendants in this suit, plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff. In this fail not. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1828.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

Issued this 1st, Nov. 1828.

3t10-pr. adv. $1 50.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

October Term, 1828.

John Bradley vs.

Joshua Souther, tenant, Isaac Craton, his wife Susanah, David Miller, John T. Miller, the heirs of John Miller, deceased: Andrew Miller, Ester Briggs, Allen Twitty, his wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, the heirs at Law of David Miller, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Twitty and wife Martha, David Boyse, Kerr Boyse, John Boyse, Robert Boyse, and Polly Boyse, the heirs at law of David Miller, deceased, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that they be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why they will not be made party defendants in this suit, and plead, answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff. In this fail not. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1828.

Issued this 1st day of November, 1828.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

3t10-pr. adv. $1 50.

Poetry.

From the Casket.

AIR....“ Friend of my Soul.”

Girl of my soul ! one moment yet
One moment give to me ;
This beauteous grove, where first we met,
Our parting spot, must be.

Oh ! gaze upon yon star my love,
Which beams on lake and tree,
And say, that when afar I rove,
Thoul't fondly think on me.

The wreath thou twin'd of fairy flowers,
May wither and decay,
But oh ! the joy of happier hours,
Can never pass away.

Yes, yes, they flee, but mem'ry flings
Her halo o'er the past,
And to the vivid fancy brings
Joys that forever last.

And when on distant shores I roam,
'Mid gayer scenes to rove,
My heart will fondly turn to home,
And to its early love.

Then let no other, dearest, win,
Thy gentle heart from me ;
For while life warmly throbs for mine,
Each pulse will beat for thee. SFLIM.

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN CHRONICLE.

SERENADE.

O wake ! the wind sighs low, my love,
The vale sleeps low in mist :
O wake ! my heart is woe, my love,
'Till ye arise and list.

'Tis something like a mile, my love,
I've dash'd thro' damp and dew ;
O'er hedge row, ditch and style, my love,
With a tender song for you.

So wake ! for well you know, my love,
My temper's none the best,
And as to patience, Oh ! my love,
I cannot say I'm blest.

The clock is striking one, my love,
Low hangs the dew fill'd cup ;
My song will soon be done, my love,
So up ! fond lady, up !

What ! sleep ye yet so soundly love ?
You jade you ! wont you rise ?
While here I sing, confound ye, love !
To beetles, gnats and flies.

Well ! then from this high grass, my love
My exit I will make,
Yet, first thro' sash and glass, my love,
This gentle brick-bat take ! CON.

MADE UP BEAUTY.

False rumps, false teeth, false hair, false faces,
Alas ! poor man ! how hard thy case is,
Instead of *woman*, heavenly woman's charms,
To clasp *cork—gum—whalebone* in his arms.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

LUCK IN BATTLE.

Jacob Scout, or as he is familiarly called, 'Cobe Scout,' was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was commanded by General Wayne, the Chester county farmer. The night that Wayne retired at the Paoli, after the defeat at Brandywine, was cold, dark and rainy. The troops were all locked in the arms of sleep, their muskets at their sides, and ready to be used at a moment's notice. The countersign had long been passed to the sentinels—it was 'Here we come;' and they were watchfully pacing to and fro in front of the encampment. Vansant, a Bucks county regular, was one of them. A stranger approached him in the darkness of the night. Vansant dropped his musket to the charge, and ordered him to advance and give the countersign. 'Here we come,' whispered the stranger at the bayonet's point; and here we come it was ; for on the instant Vansant was run through and pinned to the earth, and a detachment of British infantry and horse rushed past him to the tents. The countersign had been overheard by a woman when the guard was set at sun down, and immediately conveyed to the enemy.

Cobe Scout was sleeping in his tent when the groans of the dying around him broke his slumbers! Not a shot had been fired. The enemy with murderous precision were working with the bayonet. He seized a sword in the confusion of the scene, and rushed out of the tent. His comrades, overcome by numbers, thrown into disorder by the attack, were hastening in crowds towards a fence in the rear of the encampment, over which to escape into the woods. The firing now began ; and the cavalry were galloping among them, trampling them down by dozens. The rush at the fence was dreadful. Whoever fell, fell to rise no more, for the horses' feet completed their destruction. As Cobe was making his wa to the fence, a British horseman raised his sword to cleave our hero's head, but Cobe was before him. He caught the blow upon his sword, and before the trooper could repeat it, a lucky shot, whether from friend or foe is unknown, brought him gasping to the ground. Cobe's lucky genius suggested the means of instant preservation. He put his foot into the stirrup and mounted into the saddle ! In a moment he was out of reach of friend or foe.

The horse he had brought off was a noble animal. Its owner must have been an officer of rank, for the trappings of his charger were rich and rare. The saddle was cushioned with silk and velvet ; before it was sluing a short blunderbuss and a pair of silver mounted pistols. Behind was a blue cloth valise. The other trappings were equally valuable. In the valise was found fine linen of various kinds, a pocket book and four huge horse shoes, brought out by the enemy to serve the wants of the cavalry, for each trooper's pack saddle was supplied with four of them. Cobe sold his horse for a good price, kept the shoes in trophy of his prowess, and rejoined the gallant Wayne.

Two years afterwards, Cobe and his old friend Vansant, now recovered from his wound, were fellow soldiers in the band that carried Stoney Point by storm. That detachment was composed of the survivors of the Paoli—for Wayne knew that he could depend upon them. They marched up at midnight with fixed bayonets, without flints in their muskets. Silence was in all their countersigns, 'Here we come, *Paoli* !' They marched onward under a murdering fire of musketry and grape ; they halted not a moment, but carried death and victory before them. Cobe Scout will tell you that when he stepped into the fort it was ankle deep in blood.

As their General mounted the rampart, a musket shot struck the upper part of his forehead, and injured his skull. The man is now living in Bucks county who held his head while he was trepanned. Two years ago he applied for a pension, and made oath that he was a pauper ! He now gets ninety-six dollars a year. Such is national gratitude.

Cobe Scout now lives in Montgomery county. He is still healthy, but the infirmities of old age are creeping fast upon him. He used to glory in relating all he knew about the war ; and indeed where is the veteran that does not ? But age has palsied his faculties. The twilight of uncertainty, as Irving says, has already cast its shadow round him, and upon his actions and his name, the curtain of oblivion is about to descend forever.

Saturday Bulletin.

To write a beautiful hand is among the elegant accomplishments ; to write a plain, legible hand, is but decent and respectful to those who have to read the writing. To scrawl, pigeon tracks—pot hook and trammel fashion—torturing plain English into heathen Greek, is detestable : and when it can be prevented, absolutely unpardonable.

In ancient times, before Printing was introduced, and when copies of books were only multiplied by the snail pace process of making letter by letter, with the pen, writing was carried to a pitch of perfection unknown in our day. An ancient manuscript copy of the Bible, in the library of Friends, at Arch street, which we saw many years ago, was a curiosity worthy of attention, from the masterly manner—the extraordinary beauty with which the whole was executed. There are a great many good writers in Chester county ; but we have heard the remark, that, half a century ago, the style of writing was equal, if not superior, to what it is at present. The idea, however, will readily present itself, in reference to that matter, namely, that, formerly, less attention was paid to many, and very interesting branches of instruction, which are now deemed indispensable, and consequently, more attention was paid to writing.

It has often been said, but seems so appropriate, we cannot help repeating it, that persons are not themselves more certainly recognized by the voice, or even by the sight, than their manuscript is certainly known. The fashion, the general cast and character of a person's writing, who uses his pen often, is as distinct and peculiar as the cast of his eye, the expression of his face, or the impression of his person. Thus, for instance, of Joshua Weaver, was almost as universally known throughout the county, as Mr. Weaver himself, so of twenty others we could name. Yet it so happens, not unfrequently, that a man may write a tolerably plain, nay, at times, a handsome hand, and yet have a peculiar way of signing his name, difficult to be read. I remember that my old friend, Jacob Cist, was an elegant penman ; his manuscripts generally, were fair and neat almost as copperplate, and yet he used to be merry occasionally, that Professor Silliman, of New Haven, to whom he sent an essay on Anthracite Coal, published a name, instead of his, the most unlike it possible. We recollect Dr. Rush in one of his essays, mentions his having received a letter on an interesting topic, but he could not reply, as it was impossible to find out the name of the author.

We would impress it upon all, to write plainly and legibly, more especially names of persons, things, and places. Many words can be judged of, or at least guessed at by the context. “Ten men were sailing in an open * * on Thursday last,” or “A young maiden who was going with her sweet-heart before the Justice to be * * ” or “Strayed from the subscriber, in July last, an old bay mare and * *.” In each of these cases, there is not the slightest difficulty in finding what word was meant, though it appear on paper as if it were mackled Hebrew. Not so with names. They are arbitrary. You have no clue to unravel the snarl.

These paragraphs have grown out of an advertisement in the Albany Chronicle. The advertisement is one of Sereno E. Dwight and Henry E. Dwight, of New Haven, giving notice of a school by them opened in that City, in which among the references, is one to Horace Bliney, Esq. of Philadelphia—a sad error : for every printer's boy ought to be intelligent enough to know the name of one of the best and ablest men in the nation ; in eloquence and learning, sound judgment, and discriminating mind, unsurpassed and an ornament to his profession. To conclude, write plain and legibly, and you avoid error and escape censure. Write *neatly* and you deserve praise. Write *elegantly* and you possess an accomplishment which may make your fortune.—*Village Recorder.*

PLEASURE is the rock which most young people split upon : they launch out with crowded sails in quest of it, but without a compass to direct their course, or reason sufficient to steer the vessel ; for want of which, pain and shame, instead of pleasure, are the returns of their voyage. Do not think that I mean to snarl at pleasure like a stoic, or to preach against it like a parson ; no, I mean to point it out, and recommend it to you, like an epicurean : I wish you a great deal ; and my only view is to hinder you from mistaking it.

The character which most young men aim at is, that of a man of pleasure : but they generally take it upon trust ; and instead of consulting their own taste and inclinations, they blindly adopt whatever those with whom they chiefly converse, are pleased to call by the name of pleasure ; and a *man of pleasure*, in the vulgar acceptation of that phrase, means only a beastly drunkard, an abandoned debauchee, and a profligate swearer and curser. As it may be of use to you, I am not unwilling, though at the same time ashamed, to own, that the vices of my youth proceeded much more from my silly resolution of being what I heard called a man of pleasure, than from my own inclinations. I always naturally hated drinking, and yet I often drank, with disgust at the time, attended by great sickness the next day, only because I then considered drinking as a necessary qualification for a fine gentleman, and a man of pleasure.

The same as to gaming. I did not want money, and consequently had no occasion to play for it ; but I thought play another necessary ingredient in the composition of a man of pleasure, and accordingly I plunged into it without desire at first, sacrificed a thousand real pleasures to it, and made myself solidly uneasy by it for thirty of the best years of my life.

I was even absurd enough for a little while, to swear, by way of adorning and completing the shining character which I affected ; but this folly I soon laid aside upon finding both the guilt and the indecency of it.

Thus seduced by fashion, and blindly adopting nominal pleasures, I lost real ones ; and my fortune impaired, and my constitution shattered, are, I must confess, the just punishment of my errors.

Take warning then by them ; choose your pleasure for yourself, and do not let them be imposed upon you. Follow nature and not fashion ; weigh the present enjoyment of your pleasures against the necessary consequences of them, and then let your own common sense determine your choice.

Were I to begin the world again, with the experience which I now have of it, I would lead a life of real, not of imaginary pleasure. I would enjoy the pleasures of the table, and of wine ; but stop short of the pains inseparably annexed to an excess in either.

I would pass some of my time in reading, and the rest in the company of people of sense and learning, and chiefly those above me : and I would frequent the mixed companies of men and women of fashion, which though often frivolous, yet they unbend and refresh the mind, not uselessly, because they certainly polish and soften the manners.

These would be my pleasures and amusements, if I were to live the last thirty years over again ; they are rational ones ; and moreover, I will tell you they are really the fashionable ones ; for the others are not, in truth, the pleasures of what I call people of fashion, but of those who only call themselves so. Does good company care to have a man reeling drunk among them ? or to see another tearing his hair, and blaspheming, for having lost, at play, more than he is able to pay ? or a debauchee with half a nose, and crippled by coarse and infamous debauchery ? No ; those who practise, and much more those who brag of them, make no part of good company : and are most unwillingly, if ever, admitted into it.

I have not mentioned the pleasures of the mind (which are the solid and permanent ones,) because they do not come under the head of what people commonly call pleasures, which they seem to confine to the senses. The pleasure of virtue, of charity, and of learning, is true and lasting pleasure.

Stanhope.

“They Say.”—“They say” tells that which is not true at least three-quarters of the time. He is about the worst authority you can produce to support the credibility of your statement. Scarcely was there ever a suspicious report put in circulation but this *Mr. They say* was the author of it ; and he always escapes responsibility and detection, because living just no where, he can never be found. Who said that Mr. E, the merchant, was supposed to be in a failing condition ? Why “They say” so. On what authority do they affirm that neighbour F. has been in bad company? Why, “They say” so. Is it a fact that Miss G. is not circumspect and chaste as she should be? Why, “They say” so. Plague on this Mr. *They say*—he is half brother to Mr. Nobody, who always does all the mischief, and lives no where, but in the inventive brain of those who, undeserving respect themselves, are desirous to pull down others to their own level. We always suspect the truth of a report which comes from the authority of “They say.”

Social Hints.—When I see a young man, the nature of whose business imperiously demands all his attention, loitering about public houses, spending his time and money, and what is of much, if not of more consequence, his respectable standing in society, then I say to myself, if he does not “tack ship, he will be on a lee shore, and eventually among the breakers.”—When I see young married people launching out into great extravagances beyond what their pecuniary affairs will admit, then I say to myself you had better “haul aft and run closer to the wind, or you will soon have to make a losing stretch to get to the windward again.” When I see parents indulging their children in every thing their little fancies prompt them to desire, then I say to myself, your children will soon be your masters, and it is probable, should they come to years of maturity, they will be a cause of trouble to you in old age, and by their improper conduct, “bring down your grey hairs with sorrow to the grave.”

A Challenge.—A little fop, conceiving himself insulted by a gentleman, who ventured to give him some wholesome advice, strutted up to him with an air of importance, and said, “sir, you are no gentleman! here is my card—consider yourself challenged. Should I be from home when you honour me with a call, I shall leave word with a friend to settle the preliminaries to your satisfaction.” To which the other replied—“sir, you are a fool—here is my card—consider your nose *pulled !* and should I not be at home when you call on me, you will find that I have left orders with my servant to kick you into the street.”

The following highly poetical inscriptions, instead of the vulgar insignia of “boots and shoes,” are to be found on the signs of two brethren of the craft of the metropolis :—

“Here's the man that wont refuse
For to mend both boots and shoes ;
My leather's good, my charge's just;
Excuse me—I cannot trust.

The next is more sublime ; but as it has less of the business-like-style than the former, we should be inclined to prefer the man of modest pretensions for our cobler.

Blow, O blow, ye gentle breezes,
All among the leaves and treezes :
Sing, O sing, ye heavenly muses,
And I will mend your boots and shoozes.”

A JUDGE'S ADVICE.

A certain Judge, after hearing a florid discourse from a young lawyer, advised him to pluck out some of the feathers from the wings of his imagination, and put them into the tail of his judgment.

For Sale.—An illiterate grocer on the long wharf in Boston, not many years ago, placed an empty cask in front of his store, upon which he wrote in chalk, “*for sail.*” A wag shortly after, wrote underneath, “for freight or passage, apply at the bung hole.”

In Cornwall it is so much the custom to dress almost every article of food in a pie, that they have an old tradition which runs, “The devil will not come to Cornwall for fear of being put into a pie.”

The Kentucky expressions are very forcible. “To go the whole hog,” means to sink every minor difficulty and attempt the main point. “To go the hog round,” is to have an “if” or an “unless” in the conditions ; it has a double meaning, and comes far short of the whole hog ; it is to be “on the fence.”

Good Retort.—“I was charmed,” says Lord Oxford, “with the answer of a poor man in Bedlam, who was insulted by an apprentice because he would not tell him *why* he was confined.” The unhappy creature at last said, “Because God Almighty has deprived me of that which you never had.”

Pun upon Pun.—Two gentlemen dining together, one of them noticing a *spot of grease* on the neckcloth of his companion, said, ‘I see you are a *Grecian*.’—‘Pooh !’ said the other, ‘that is *far-fetched*.’—‘No, indeed,’ says the punster, ‘I made it on the *spot*.’

The Little Irish Boy.—A minister in the county of Tyrone, had for some weeks, observed a little ragged boy come every Sunday, and place himself in the centre of the aisle, directly opposite the pulpit, where he seemed astonishingly attentive to the service, and as it were *eating* his words.—He was desirous of knowing who the child was, and for this purpose hastened out after sermon, several times, but, could never see him, as he vanished the moment service was over, and no one knew whence he came, or any thing about him. At length the boy was missed from his usual situation in the church, for some weeks. At this time, a man called on the minister, and told him, a person very ill was desirous of seeing him ; but added, “I am really ashamed to ask you to go so far, but it is a child of mine, and he refuses to have any one but you ; he is altogether an extraordinary boy and talks a great deal about things that I do not understand.” The minister promised to go, and kept his promise ; the rain poured down in torrents ; and he had six miles of rugged mountain to pass. On arrving where he was directed he saw a most wretched cabin indeed, and the man he saw in the morning, was in waiting at the door. He was shown in, and found the inside of the hovel as miserable as the outside. In a corner on a little straw, he beheld a person streched out, whom he recognised as the little boy who had so regularly attended his church. As he approached the wretched bed the child raised himself up, and stretching forth his arms, said, “His own right hand hath gotten him the victory,” and expired.

Edinburgh Gleaner.

Arabic Sayings.—Reside where thou wilt, acquire knowledge and virtue, and they will stand thee in the place of ancestors ; the man is he that can say, “See what I am ;” not he who says, “see what my father was.” When God would display in broad day a virtue hidden in the shade, he excites against it the tongue of the envious. If the flame did not catch every thing surrounding it, the exquisite perfume of the aloes would be unknown. This life is but a fragile fragment ; senseless is he who attaches himself to it ; what is passed is dead ; what is to come is hidden ; thou hast only the moment in which thou breathest. Thy life is divided into two portions ; consider well what they are ; that which is gone, is a dream ; that which remains a wish.